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CARROLL

WHITE SULPHUR

SPRINGS.

CHARTER

OF THE

CARROLL WHITE SULPHUR SPRING

COMPANY,

IN ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND,

WITH A

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

UPON THE

SITUATION, PROPERTIES, COMPOSITION, &c. OF THE SPRINGS.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED BY JOHN D. TOY.

1838.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned commissioners appointed at the last session of the Legislature to carry into effect the charter of the Carroll White Sulphur Spring Company in Allegany county, desire to call the attention of the public to the charter incorporating the Company, and to the Report made to them by Professor Fisher, of the University of Maryland, and Mr. George W. Andrews, who were selected by them as gentlemen of competent scientific attainments to visit the springs, examine into their capability of improvement, the properties of their waters, and such other topics of interest as might occur.

The terms upon which the organization of the Company is proposed are sufficiently explained by the copy of the Charter hereto annexed, and the sum proposed to be raised by subscription it is believed will be fully sufficient to purchase and improve the springs, and render them every way worthy of public patronage and resort. While other springs of the same character are placed by nature at a distance from us, and are only to be reached by a fatiguing journey of several days by land, these springs are by the same bountiful Providence, located within an easy journey of two days ride from Baltimore, and may ere long be visited, without the danger or fatigue of crossing a single mountain. The country in which they are situated is in every way calculated, for the erection of an establishment for agreeable and healthy resort, and no climate during the summer can offer greater advantages, as

regards purity of air and exemption from disease, than that of the mountain territory of our own state in which these springs have their rise. As regards their composition, and medicinal effect the commissioners refer with perfect confidence to the annexed report made to them by the gentlemen who visited them and examined their waters, and indeed for most of the particulars respecting them, a satisfactory reference may be made to that report.

In calling therefore public attention to the enterprise and soliciting the aid of their fellow-citizens to enable them to commence and complete the improvement of these springs the commissioners feel assured, that they need but be known to be duly appreciated. With this brief notice the commissioners refer those who may feel interested in the success of the undertaking to the annexed documents, which they believe will fully satisfy any one of the propriety and feasibility of adding this proposed watering place to the numerous establishments already existing, and inviting the support of the public.

WM. CARROLL,
JACOB G. DAVIES,
JAMES HARWOOD,
RICHARD CATON,
GUSTAV W. LURMAN,
JOHN THOMAS,
} *Commissioners.*

CHARTER.

A BILL,

ENTITLED, AN ACT TO INCORPORATE

'THE CARROLL WHITE SULPHUR SPRING COMPANY,'

IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the General Assembly of Maryland, that a valuable white sulphur spring, has been recently discovered in Allegany county, on the lands of William Carroll, and that sundry citizens are desirous by a contribution of capital, to improve the same for the purpose of making it a convenient and healthful resort for the good citizens of Maryland, and it appears proper and reasonable that encouragement should be given to so laudable an object,—therefore:

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Carroll, James Harwood, Gustav W. Lurman, Jacob G. Davies, Richard Caton, and John Thomas, and all and every person or persons who may become subscribers in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall be and they are hereby incorporated by the name of 'The Carroll White Sulphur Spring Company' in Allegany county, for the purpose of improving the spring and land to be purchased as hereinafter mentioned, by the erection of such buildings, and laying out the grounds in such manner as may be most conducive to the general object of providing for a healthful, commodious and elegant watering place in Allegany county, and making all contracts and purchases necessary for that purpose, and generally to do and perform such acts, and make such contracts as may be necessary for keeping the said spring or watering place, and the lands which may be purchased as

aforesaid, in proper condition for the reception of company, either by renting out the same, or managing all the concerns of the company themselves, or by a committee, as may be deemed most advantageous; *provided*, the said company shall at no time purchase, hold, or possess more than five hundred acres of land, and shall not at any time dig on, or in the said land for coal, iron, or other mineral, nor authorize any person, or persons to do so; and by the said name, the said company shall have succession, may sue and be sued, and may have a common seal to be altered at their pleasure, and for purposes aforesaid may, under the restrictions herein mentioned, exercise the powers generally incident to corporations.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, of which the said spring, and so much of the land of the said William Carroll surrounding or adjacent thereto, not exceeding five hundred acres as aforesaid, as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this corporation, shall be and constitute a part, at such price as may be fixed by said commissioners with the consent of the said Carroll, and which shall be made known by the commissioners authorized to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at or before the time of subscribing. And the said commissioners shall have power to purchase the said spring and the land aforesaid for cash, or on credit, and to bind the company to pay for the same in stock, or partly in stock, and partly in money, as may be deemed most advantageous. And the terms of said purchase shall be made known at or before the time of subscribing as aforesaid, and the president and directors of said company shall have power from time to time, to increase the said capital stock to such an amount, not exceeding in all, one thousand shares, as may be found necessary for the purposes of this incorporation, and they may either open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to such portion of the original stock as may not have been subscribed for before their appointment, or to the additional stock, or they may sell the said stock, or any part thereof, upon such terms as they may deem reasonable; *provided*, it shall in no case be sold for less than the par value thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, shall be received under the direction of William Carroll, James Harwood, Gustav W. Lurman, Jacob G. Davies, Richard Caton, and John Thomas, acting as commissioners, who, or any person or persons whom they may select for that purpose, are hereby authorized to receive the same at such time or times, and in such place or places as the majority of them may determine, and of which at least ten days notice shall be given, and each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing, pay to the commissioners, or any person or persons whom they may appoint for the purpose of receiving subscriptions as aforesaid, such sum of money as a majority of said commissioners may appoint before giving notice as aforesaid, and specify in said notice; but the president and directors of the said company shall make no contract for any purpose whatsoever, until at least ten thousand dollars shall have been paid, over and above such sum as may have been agreed to be paid to the said William Carroll, as the purchase money, or any part of the purchase money, or consideration for the spring and lands herein before mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the management of the business and concerns of said company shall be vested in five directors, who shall be stockholders and citizens of the United States, any three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and the first board of said directors shall be elected by the subscribers, under the direction and superintendence of the commissioners aforesaid, at such time and place as they may designate, giving at least twenty days notice thereof in some newspaper published in Baltimore, and the subsequent election of directors shall be made annually thereafter, and after like previous notice, at a general meeting of the stockholders to be convened for that purpose, at such time and place as may be fixed by the by-laws of said company, and if any election shall not be made at the time it ought to be made, such election may be made after a like notice, at any time within six months thereafter, and the president and directors for the time being, shall hold and exercise their respective offices until a new election is made, and in all elections, and on all questions touching the business or concerns of the said company, each share shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That every board of directors of said company shall, at their first meeting after their election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, appoint one of their own body to be president of the said company, and shall, in like manner, appoint such officers or agents as they may deem necessary for managing the affairs of the company, who shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the president and directors, and shall give such security as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said company; and every officer and director of said company may be required by the by-laws thereof to take an oath or affirmation, as the case may be, faithfully and honestly to perform the duties of his office.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall be deemed personal property, and the shares of said stock may be transferred on the books of said company, in such manner as its by-laws may direct; but all debts due to the company by the stockholder wanting to make a transfer, and all outstanding engagements on which he is then liable to the said company, shall be paid or satisfied before any transfer can be made, and before any dividends can be paid for the same, except by the special permission of the president and directors; and when the company shall be organized, the amount due upon the subscription to the capital stock shall be paid in instalments, at such times as the president and directors shall appoint, giving thirty days notice of the time when the same shall be payable, in at least one newspaper published in the city of Baltimore, and in such other places as they may think proper; and in default of the payment of any instalment, the president and directors may offer and sell at public sale, so many of the shares in default as may be sufficient to discharge the sum due on the same, and the purchaser shall hold the same, subject to the same regulations and with the same rights as if they had been originally subscribed for by him.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That, if either of said commissioners should die, resign, or refuse to act, his or their place may be supplied by the remainder.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That this act of incorporation shall be and continue in full force and effect for thirty years and afterwards, until the same shall be repealed by the General Assembly.

We hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy of the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December session, 1837.

GIVEN under our hands at the city of Annapolis, this 18th day of May, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.

REPORT

OF THE

Examination and Analysis of the Carroll White Sulphur Springs, in Allegany county. By Professor Fisher and Mr. Andrews, made by appointment of the Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, in compliance with your request, to visit 'the Carroll White Sulphur Springs,' in Allegany county, for the purpose of examining their qualities, situation, and generally, into the feasibility and inducements for their improvement, and introduction to public notice and confidence, respectfully submit the annexed results of their inquiries and observations, obtained during a personal visit to the Springs, within the past week.

Their attention was particularly directed to a careful and minute examination of the locality,—readiness of access,—capability of improvement,—the quality of the waters, both as regards their chemical composition and action on the system, their temperature, as well as the quantity of water which they are capable of furnishing for the consumption of those who may hereafter visit them, if improved. Under each of these heads, then, the undersigned propose to detail the facts which they observed, and the conclusions at which they have arrived, premising however, a description of the locality, by a general notice of the Springs themselves.

These Springs are four in number, designated at present, as numbers one, two, three, and four—all of them flowing through fissures in a slate rock, which appears to constitute the substratum of the entire valley in which the Springs are situated.

Three of them, numbers two, three, and four, have their issues or basins near each other, within an area of thirty or forty feet in diameter, while the other, number one, is distant from these about two hundred yards. The rock, however, from which they flow is precisely the same in all of them. Numbers one and three, rise through rocks, which are situated in the course of a small branch, which serves to drain the valley, and which during rainy seasons, occasionally overflows their basins, especially after heavy rains, but which we are assured by persons of the neighbourhood, was so nearly dry during the summer months, as never to rise within some distance of them. Owing to the cause just stated, during our visit, the Springs, numbers one and three, were overflowed by the waters of the branch, and although we made some effort to drain off the branch water from their basins, our success was but partial. We were, however, enabled so far to separate the branch water from that issuing from the Springs, as to recognize distinctly, the sulphur water; and to ascertain their temperature with sufficient exactness to induce us to believe, that they owe their origin and supply to the same subterranean reservoir as number two, whose character at this time, was decided and distinct.

Our examinations and attention were particularly directed to number two, from the circumstance of its being so situated, as not to be liable to the difficulties and embarrassment, which existed in the case of numbers one and three. This spring has its issue some distance, say, thirty or forty feet from the margin of the branch, and is at all times free from inundation. It rises from the same slate rock, and preserving its perfect transparency and limpidity, in the small basin which has been excavated around it, flows off through a channel, upon which, immediately after leaving its basin, it commences to deposite the peculiar white material, from which the characteristic title of 'White Sulphur' is derived. This deposite we found in great abundance in the bed of the stream proceeding from this spring. The taste at once indicates the character of this spring as a sulphur water, which corroborated by the appearance of the copious deposite, leaves no doubt upon the mind of the visitor, that the spring before him is honestly entitled to the denomination of a 'White Sulphur Spring.' From this

spring was obtained the water, subsequently subjected to analysis, and by which its constituents were determined. A prior and preliminary analysis of all the springs, except number four, made by one of the undersigned, had sufficiently established the identity in composition of all of them.

Number four is situated within ten or twelve feet of number two, and was only discovered and opened during the last visit of the undersigned. It had been covered by a morass or swamp, so that its free flow was completely arrested, and no opportunity had been afforded it, of manifesting its peculiar character by the formation of the white deposite. This swampy covering of the rock, from which number four issues, had been the resort of deer, or a 'lick' as it is commonly termed, as we had evidence of their recent presence at it, before the rock was cleared. The removal of this swampy material, and the subsequent excavation of a basin, rendered the water so very turbid and unfit for drinking, that we had no opportunity of comparing its taste and effects, with those of the other springs. We have no doubt, however, of its characters being precisely the same with those of number two, from the circumstances, that it rises from the same rock, and corresponds with it in temperature.*

We were informed by Leonard Shircliff, Esq. a most respectable and credible citizen of the neighbourhood, that these springs had long been objects of regard and places of resort by the numerous hunters, who frequent the valley in pursuit of game; and that they especially valued spring, num-

* Since the above report was written, we have received a letter from L. Shircliff, Esq. informing us that he had visited spring number four, and found it perfectly clear and transparent, but no appearance of the white deposite as in that along side, (number two,) it appeared as strong to the taste of sulphur as the other spring. He represents the effect of the water from this spring, as very powerful, occasioning a sensation of nausea, and conveying a similar impression to that produced by swallowing a dose of salts,—a piece of silver coin he found was rendered almost perfectly black, in about thirty minutes. He further states, 'I do not think it flows quite as strong as the one by the side of it, but I have not the smallest doubt but its medicinal properties are very powerful. The spot where the spring is, is the precise spot to which the deer resorted.'

From this account of Mr. Shircliff, it appears that our anticipations respecting this spring have been realized, although scarcely enough time had been allowed for the formation of a sufficient quantity of the white deposite. The quantity of water which it furnishes, is also estimated at rather less than we had deemed it.

ber one, attributing to it very decided medicinal properties. Mr. Shircliff himself, also bore testimony of the effect of the waters on his own person, and one of the undersigned could perceive a marked action on his own system, after the use of four or five tumblers of the water. From Mr. Shircliff we also learned, that during the dry weather of July and August, the odour of sulphur was distinctly perceptible, some distance to the leeward of the Springs, and although this odour was not perceptible during our visit, we can readily attribute the absence of it, to the heavy rains, which for weeks preceding and during our visit had completely saturated the valley with water, causing the branch before alluded to, to overflow, and entirely to absorb within its own waters, all the sulphur water flowing from the Springs, numbers one and three, situated within its bed.

During the subsidence of the branch beneath their basins, Mr. S. informed us, Sulphur Springs, numbers one and three, furnish a copious coat of the white deposite, by which their identity with number two, is fully established, and the resemblance shown by their analysis, practically corroborated.

'The Carroll White Sulphur Springs' are situated on the estate of William Carroll, Esq. of Allegany county, of this state, about equidistant from the great western turnpike and the Potomac river, within nine or ten miles of Flintstone, and eighteen or twenty miles above Hancock. This locality the undersigned consider a very advantageous one, should they hereafter become places of resort; the valley in which they rise being almost a perfect level, and easy of access to either of the three great avenues of communication to the West, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and the present turnpike road to Cumberland. This valley is found at the foot of the western slope of Green Ridge, a subordinate mountain chain immediately west of Town hill. It is drained by the tributaries of 'Fifteen mile creek,' and the creek itself flows for a considerable distance through it, until it reaches a gap near the Springs, through which it passes, in its course towards the Potomac.

The distance from Baltimore to the Springs is about one hundred and nineteen miles; one hundred and fifteen or six-

teen of which are on the present main route to Cumberland, and the remainder of the distance along the valley of 'Fifteen mile creek,' to the gap already mentioned, when, instead of pursuing the creek, the road turns toward the west, and ascends the valley of 'Rock Lick run,' a considerable stream, one of whose sources is the branch so frequently mentioned as containing within its bed the rocks from which two of the springs flow. Through this whole distance after leaving the turnpike, a most beautiful and romantic ride may be accomplished, the rise of the valley being so gentle as to present to the eye the appearance of a level plain.

From the Potomac a most excellent and well-graded road may be constructed. Passing over Town Hill, through the gap of Fifteen mile creek, and gently descending on one of its numerous spurs, it may cross Green Ridge at a moderate height, whence a gentle slope may be obtained that will conduct the traveller without inconvenience and in perfect safety to the Springs.

From this road one of the most grand and romantic views may be obtained which perhaps the country affords. From the top of Town Hill are seen on one hand the mountains of Pennsylvania, cultivated to their summits, and on the other, beyond the valley of the Potomac, whose waters irrigate, and bound acres of cultivated farms, during their tortuous and meandering flow, appear the distant mountain ranges of Virginia, clad in the deep blue haze, with which distance and elevation invest them.

Looking through the gap in an easterly direction, Sideling Hill and the Great Cacapon bound the horizon with their summits; and toward the west are seen ridge upon ridge of mountain tops, until the view is closed by the remote ranges above Cumberland, some thirty or thirty-five miles distant.

One decided advantage which the locality of these springs affords is the practicability of reaching them by the canal, by means of which the invalid and timorous may reach them, unexposed to the fatigue, inconvenience, or fancied danger of mountain travelling.

The course of the valley in which the Springs are situated is in common with that of all our mountain ranges, north-east and south-west; it is about four miles in length, and has an

average breadth of perhaps one hundred feet; it is well wooded with oaks of different species, lofty pines, and the spruce tree; the sugar maple is also sufficiently abundant to supply the material for a 'sugar camp,' distant about two miles from the Springs. Various fossils and the fossil impressions of shells are found in the rocks, affording to the geologist an agreeable source of interest and study.

Numerous rounded and gently sloping knolls or spurs surround the springs, upon which at almost any desirable elevation may be erected cottages or cabins for the accommodation of the company who may seek the sanative properties of the waters, and who, while thus elevated above the fogs of the valley, will enjoy the bracing and healthful breezes from the west, which prevail during the summer months in this climate. The character for health which this section of country enjoys is so well established, that it is deemed superfluous to dwell upon it here.

The approach to the Springs from the west, is equally favourable with that from the east, and may be accomplished by either the turnpike, canal, or rail road. This valley of Rock Lick run, in which the springs are situated, was once suggested as a route for the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and experimental lines and levels were run throughout its whole length, within a short distance of the springs. The near proximity of these springs to the celebrated Bedford Springs, the undersigned conceive to be another favourable feature of their locality, as an opportunity is thus afforded to those who frequent the latter, either to commence or terminate their course of treatment with the use of sulphur waters.

As regards capability of improvement, so that the Springs may be rendered an agreeable place of resort, the undersigned will only undertake to express their own views, without suggesting or prescribing any exercise of that faculty, about whose action there can be no argument. So far as they are capable of judging, they are of opinion that this valley and its surrounding hills are as capable of ornamental improvement and decoration, as any spot of the kind which can be found.

Ravines and spurs of gentle elevation offer every facility for beautiful paths and roads, and afford means of easy access to

the summit of the neighbouring mountains, upon which level roads for miles in length may be opened: and the beautifully rounded knolls, which radiate from the immediate vicinity of the Springs, offer beautiful and eligible sites for the erection of cottages, and accommodations for the visitors.

From the bank, not far above the source of number two, rises a clear stream of ordinary spring water, which is believed to be permanent, and which from its capacity and temperature would furnish a supply of drinking water of agreeable coolness and flavour for those whose palates and condition may require an unmedicated draught.

The flow from the four sulphur springs would furnish sulphur water adequate for the supply of the necessary number of medicated baths, and it is believed that springs may be obtained in the neighbourhood, sufficient to furnish the ordinary warm and cold bathing establishments required for the comfort of the guests.

The Springs are situated in the neighbourhood of a fertile and cultivated district, from which supplies of agricultural produce may be obtained; and the mountains in the vicinity abound in game, such as deer, pheasants, partridges, &c. &c. from which many of the delicacies of the table may be furnished. Materials of other descriptions for the use of a numerous company, can be readily conveyed to this spot from Baltimore, either by the canal, rail road, or turnpike, as upon either of these routes they come within a few miles of the Springs.

It is deemed proper to state here, that the course of the branch may be so changed as to place springs numbers one and three entirely beyond the reach of its waters, and thus at all seasons they will be rendered exempt from overflow.

Of the quality of these springs, the undersigned feel more capable of judging, and expressing an opinion, than upon either of the other branches of their inquiry, and they now lay before you the conclusions at which they have arrived, under two heads: 1st. The Chemical composition of the water— 2d. The Medicinal effect.

Chemically these waters are regarded as holding in combination sulphuretted hydrogen gas, beside several saline compounds, which contribute by their action to the effect of the

gas. In this respect they resemble many other springs, both of this country and Europe; but their resemblance to the great White Sulphur Spring, of Greenbrier county, Virginia, is perhaps more close, than to any other springs of great resort. A few words will explain the cause of the formation of the white deposite to which these springs owe their peculiar name of White Sulphur. The sulphuretted hydrogen gas, upon the access of the water to the air, has a great tendency to escape from its combination, and itself to undergo decomposition; from this results the separation of the sulphur from the water, and its consequent deposition upon the bed of the stream, along with some salts which are no longer soluble in consequence of the escape of the gases by which they were held in combination, and hence we have the white deposite consisting of sulphur, sulphate, and carbonate of lime.

So far as this resemblance holds the Carroll White Sulphur Springs, may be considered as very analogous to, if not identical in composition with the Virginia spring, and we do not think it venturing too far to anticipate from this analogy of composition, similar action in the relief of disease.

The analysis of the 'White Sulphur,' by Prof. Rogers, has never been communicated to the public, under the sanction of his name, and we are therefore, unable to institute an exact comparison between it and the Carroll Springs. The only source from which a knowledge of its composition has reached us, is the popular and widely circulated volume of letters from the Virginia Springs by P. Prolix, whence we learn, that 'it contains sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, (gases,) sulphate, carbonate and muriate of lime, sulphate of magnesia.' * By comparing this statement with the constituents of the Carroll Springs as ascertained by ourselves, you will be enabled to judge how far the expectation of the same beneficial results may be obtained from the use of the latter, which have long been experienced by the visitors at the former.

Numerous sulphur springs exist in the state of New York, of many of which, the analysis has just been given in the

* The author does not state upon whose authority this analysis is given, but as one or two pages farther on he states, that he witnessed Professor Rogers' experiments, it is fair to infer, that it was from that source he became acquainted with the composition of the water.

annual report of Prof. Beck, to the governor of that state, for the past year. These springs we find almost precisely identical in their composition with the 'Carroll Springs,'

As regards temperature, the undersigned conceive that, the 'Carroll White Sulphur Springs,' have decided advantages, their temperature being so low, that beside furnishing a cool and refreshing draught, they are enabled to retain their gaseous contents much longer in state of combination. We found their temperature to be from 47° to 48° Far. a most agreeable temperature for a summer drink, being several degrees cooler than the ordinary springs of this neighbourhood, which range from 53° F. to 55° F. To those who recollect the agreeable freshness of spring water, and the sensation of coolness, with which its draught is accompanied, it must at once be evident, that water from six to eight degrees cooler, will provide a most grateful and refreshing means of allaying thirst.

These springs were all found to contain carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, which contributes its peculiar pungency and sedative influence to the water. Owing to the presence of this gas too, the water is found to be what is called in familiar terms, a 'light water,' terms designed to express that several glasses may be taken without any sense of oppression, such as is almost invariably experienced after drinking two or three glasses of common water in rapid succession. The carbonic acid gas, serves the purpose also, of rendering the earthy carbonate soluble, thus communicating some antacid effect to the water.

It is deemed proper to insert in this place, a statement of the flow of the waters, which was ascertained by actual measurement of spring, number two. Neither of the other springs was in a condition to enable us to ascertain their exact discharge. They were estimated, however, to furnish, each, an equal quantity with number two; and as that was ascertained to discharge one gallon per minute, the whole number will furnish four gallons, an adequate supply for any number of guests which can ever be collected together. We have no means of comparing this yield with any other spring, except the Schooley's Mountain Chalybeate Spring, in New Jersey, which has for years been the resort of large companies from New York and Philadelphia, and which we find stated to yield six hogsheads

per diem. Now each of the Carroll Springs yields nearly twenty-four hogsheads in the same time, showing manifestly that no scarcity of water can ever be apprehended, how numerous soever the company of visitors may be.

All these collateral facts having been stated, we annex the result of our analysis, showing the gaseous and solid constituents of these waters, as carefully ascertained. It has been already stated, that the water subjected to examination was obtained from spring, number two.

Temperature, 47° F. to 48° F.

Gaseous Contents.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents.

Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Soda,
Sulphate of Lime,
Muriate of Lime,
Carbonate of Lime.

The temperature of the small spring of common water adjacent to Sulphur Spring, number two, we found to be 48° F.

We pass now to the consideration of the action of these waters upon the animal economy. We have already been compelled somewhat to anticipate this branch of the subject, and shall therefore, very briefly state, a few additional observations respecting it.

Practically we had no opportunity of judging of their effects except, that they produced upon one of the party that accompanied us, a very prompt and decided diuretic action. Tradition in the neighbourhood attributes great virtue to them, and from the analogy of their composition, to that of other waters, known by experience to possess decided beneficial action, we cannot but anticipate the relief or actual cure of many obstinate chronic diseases, if their use be persisted in systematically for a proper period of time, under judicious advice, and with due regard to regimen.

Time alone can determine whether our anticipations in this respect will be realized, but we feel no hesitation in hazarding the assertion, that time will corroborate the opinion that these

waters possess all the medicinal properties usually met with in White Sulphur Springs. We anticipate from them alterative, aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic effects; and as all the adjuvants of healthy climate, pure mountain air, beautiful and romantic scenery, with healthy exercise and recreation, may be obtained at these Springs, we can see no reason why these anticipations may not be realized, why the dyspeptic may not recover the tone and appetite, of which improper or imprudent excess may have deprived him; why the sallow complexioned son of the south may not lose the yellow hue which tinges his blood, giving evidence of diseased hepatic function; and why the sufferer from calculous and nephritic disease may not be relieved from the painful and distressing symptoms to which his frame is a martyr.

Finally, we think we have satisfactorily shewn facts that should induce confidence in the effort which is about being made to bring forward these springs for public patronage. In our narration, we have studied neither ornament, nor effect, but have endeavoured, by a plain recital of what we saw, and a simple detail of our deductions to convey to yourselves and the public, the impressions which our visit, inspection, and analysis, have made upon our own minds.

We feel confidence in the opinions already expressed respecting the different subjects of inquiry proposed to us, and again assert that those who may be in the pursuit of health, or who wander from home during the summer months for relaxation and amusement, may find all these requisites amid the mountains of Allegany county, at the 'Carroll White Sulphur Springs.'

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. FISHER, M. D.
Prof. of Chem. and Pharm. University of Md.
GEO. W. ANDREWS.

To Messrs.

Wm. Carroll,
Jacob G. Davies,
James Harwood,
Richard Caton,
Gustav W. Lurman,
John Thomas,
Commissioners for carrying into effect the charter of the Carroll White Sulphur Spring Co.

Baltimore, May 11, 1838.

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